Mashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality: S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1862.

Where Rests the Responsibility?

Mexico has been transplanted to Tennessee. Banditts swarm over her fair domain, from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Taylorsville to Memphis. The peace, the property, the lives and liberty of men and the purity of women are now at the mercy of self-constituted, irregular and irresponsible armed bodies, who, in the words o fan eminent jurist, unite is their persons the fourfold character of spy, brigand, assassin and rebel. Mobs. and Vigilance Committees have ever been deemed h stile to the preservation of law and order, even when led by citizens of worth and honor, and evils have always far worse than followed in t

those which they were designed to remedy. What then shall we not fear from troops of men composed of outlaws, and nearly always led by desperadoes, acting without authority, and wholly irresponsible, roaming over the country and pillaging, plundering and murdering without stint? And these marauders are roving about not in a time of comparative peace, but at a season of universal agitation and convulsion, when the courts are interrupted, when the laws are dead, when judicial decrees and judgments are unexecuted, when all things are drifting on the wild waves of civil war. Armies can be restrained from violence by the laws of warfare, and by the mutual stipulations of the respective governments under which they act; but what possible restraint can be placed upon the magliguant passions of irregular bands of soldiers roaming through a distracted country, in troops of ten,

twenty or fifty men? There can be none, for the only law they acknowledge is their excited passions and a corrupted and perverted moral sense. They have unlimited opportunities to gratify their love of plunder, their thirst for private revenge, their fondness for wanton destruction, their propensities for cruelty, tyranny and lust. Such a life would make a decent man a brute, and a bad man a devil. Whatever crime the guerrilla may commit he knows that there is no one to call him to account, unless he chances to fall in unexpectedly with the enemy, when if their torce be inferior, he has the chances of war in his favor; if superior or equal he can take to flight. A desire to preserve discipline will alone make the commander of a regular military force punish all irregularities with promptness and severity, since not to do so would be suicidal; but the sole purpose of the guerrilla is to commit irregularities. The condition of a country in which these irresponsible bodies abound, is inconceivably dreadful. The bad are emboldened to commit any deed, the inoffensive are browbeaten and kept in awe, while all who protest against the barbarity of the system are followed with incessant and aggravated persecutions. So prolific of crimes of all kinds has this guerrilla warfare been, in Spain, in Mexico, and in all other countries where it has ever existed that all writers on the laws of war denounce it as barbarous, and beyond the pale of civilized warfare. But as present examples affect us more foreibly than past ones, let us look at the work which these desperadoes have done in the vicinity of the Capitol of Tennessee. Travelers have been stopped and robbed by these Confederate cavalry; women have been searched and insulted; an aged and respectable citizen was riddled with bullets while quietly traveling to his farm; three highly respectable women have been made the wretched victims of the most revolting outrage which could be committed against their sex. Our own eyes have witnessed in the action of the guerrillas all that is wanton, cruel, cowardly, and brutal. Is it not passing wonderful that such deeds are done, in this wealthy and enlightened community? There is a dreadful responsibility somewhere, and where does it rest? These desperadoes most have powerful backers, influential aiders and abettors of their course, or they would not display such boldness and insolence. Who is to blame? Who are these accessories in the work of robbery, assassination and kindred outrages?-They live in Nashville. They are the owners of large and elegant mausions. They are the men who carry on large wholesale stores in the principal streets of your Capitol. When the guerrillas committed a foul and atrocious murder on an old man, did they denounce the deed, or did they silently acquiesce in its commission? When repeated robberies were perpetuated, did they utter a word of denunciation? When the shricks of ontraged and helpless females pierced their ears, did they exhibit a manly indignation? If they did, we confess that we have never heard of it. It will not do bels to say that they do not approve of these outrages committed by their Southern friends, and therefore, are not reaponaible for them. They are doubly responsible for their crimes. Rasponsible, because they furnished the country for their commission, by rebelling against the laws of the land and sthring up civil war; and doubly responsible, because they

The testimony exists, and shall be forthorning. But some rebet will say, "I never gave them a gun, or clothing, or money." Perhaps not; but what have you done to suppress these bands, which are an unmitigated curse to society, and whose sole work is one of wanton destruction? You have known their places of rendezvou, frequently but did you ever inform the Federal authorities of the fact? . You have known when their spies and emissaries were in the city; but did you endeavor to have them arrested? You knew when your neighbors were sending them supplies: but did you take steps to have them seized? If you have not done this, you are responsible for the crimes these outlaws done. You cannot stand idly by and see a serpent glide up and sting your sleeping child, and then exclaim, "I am innocent-I have done nothing!" It was your duty to "cry aloud and spare not," and to sink all minor ties and affections in the aublime passion of the patriot.-Very well; go on, traitor to your country and to society. You look heartlessly upon the sufferings and tears of the hundreds of Union refugees in this city, now enduring, with heroic fortitude, all the pangs of exile and privation-fegitives from the ferocity of the midnight incendiary, who, in the name of the Southern Confederacy and African Slavery, put the torch to their humble dwellings-banished from their pleasant and comfortable roof-trees, because they would not bow their heads to the demon of secession .-You laugh heartily, rebels, at all this, and flatter yourselves that, come what may, wealth will shield you from the sufferings of others. Ah! Divine justice has a great law of compensation which makes us all taste the cup of sorrow wall are e-od must regreat

The leader for another a pair.
The unfection for their out.

Some alarms have already "struck through some hearts with sudden dread," and brought home to thoughtless minds a terrible realization of the true nature of this sin against society. Beware lest the bolt strike your own household, and teach you to see, in the ruins of your own shivered altar, the infinite sorrows of this unrighteous warfare.

Market for the Poor.

For several weeks troops of Confederate brigands have been infesting all the roads eading into the city, and have, to the utmost of their power prevented marketpeople from bringing supplies to our citizens. We learn that within a few miles of town notices are posted up by the Captains of these troops of scoundrels, warning the country people that if they are caught bringing marketing to this place, they shall forfeit their loads, their wagons and their teams. In the face of hese difficulties few market people n venture in, and then only by stealth, and onsequently our supplies of vegetables are almost entirely cut off. Butter sells at 75 cts. and \$1,00; Irish potatoes, 70 cents a peck and the very few other articles offered for sale at corresponding prices. Fowls, apples, eggs, etc., can rarely be obtained at any price. As supplies are so difficult to obtain, it is very natural for those who have means to buy much larger quantities of any article than they would do was it more abundant, and thus it becomes almost impossible for the poor to buy anything, as they are not only without the means to buy much, but are crowded out of the market by a few monopolizers. To illustrate, if butter were abundant, a housekeeper might prefer to purchase but two or three pounds at once, but it it makes its appearance but once a week he will, if he has the means, buy up three or four times that quantity, and thus the poor are virtually excluded from the market. Cannot the Governor or the Military authorities give some protection to persons who will supply our market? Why for instance cannot worthy persons be allowed to go out with the forage trains, under the protection of our soldiers, for supplies? The only privilege granted to these traders would be the privilege of buying on fair terms from the tarmers who are not allowed to come to market. In this way the greatest abundance of supples of all kinds could be brought in. It is easy to see how this scheme, which is perfectly simple, reasonable, and practicable, might be enlarged, so as to make it embrace a free murket for the poor; a step which we think would be much more beneficial and certainly far cheaper than the donation of money. We are convinced that with a free market, our authorities can do more to assist the poor with one dollar, than they can do by the donation in money of three or four times that amount. We carnestly arge the suggestion for the consideration of our authorlties; with this additional one, that none of the benefita enumerated shull be extended to the disloyal.

The decay of wood, when in contact with iron, is so rapid that the Warrior, England's great iron-plated ship, will have to be taken to pieces and reBuilt for these aristocratic and hid-cloved re- every seven years. So say English engineers. She may fall to pieces in that time, but will hardly be rebuilt, for immease improvements upon the Warrior will unquestionably be made in less than seven years.

A bill has been introduced into the Robel Congress establishing military delences along the banks of the Tempessee and Comberland rivers, to resist the adhave encouraged the formation of these guerrilla bands, and furnished them with money. vance of the enemy into Tennessee and We know what we say, and will make Alabama, and also for the construction of some of these scoundrels in Nashville twelve gunboats for the protection of said assigned a new command, and will have across velvet carpets and mosaic pave. is stirring up the robels by a system of trenship shortly by a revelation rivers and States.

The Town of Prentiss Burned

As a fleet of our transports were ascending the Mississippi recently, it was fired into by guerrillas, at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi, opposite Napoeon, killing one man. On the return of the fleet a large force of guerrillas, numbering 1,500 or 2,000, under command of TILLIPIGUE, occupied the shore there, and by saying : pened a brisk cannonading and volleys returned the compliments with shot and shell, killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and driving them back into the country in the direction of Bolivar. After which part of the forces disembarked and ourned the town.

Randolph, Mississippi, has suffered the same tate. This dose should be administered freely to the rebels. Cautery is often a highly successful remedy for malignant diseases.

Hanars occupies his time in skulking from town to town, passing like the proprietor of a monkey-show, from McMinnville to Murfreesboro, from Murfreesboro to Franklin, from Franklin to Lebanon, from Lebanon to Gallatin; though he will not be likely to repeat his visit to the latter place shortly, since the thunder bolt which was recently thrown among his followers in that vicinity. We are told that the miserable creature does not dare to sleep in the same house two nights in succession, for fear that his whereabouts might be ascertained by the Federal cavalry.

For six weeks past he has been lurkng at these places, deluding himself with the belief that the Federal troops were on the point of abandoning the Capitol, and that he could then ride into power again | Lewis, Captains Henry and St. Martin, with an escort of those refined guerrillas who have been training for his service, by murdering unarmed citizens, stealing hors-s, burning the houses of loyal people, and outraging unprotected women.

He does not dare to put himself at the head of a force, or play the part of a manly foe. What else could be expected, however, from a man who robbed the children of the State of their School Fund of \$2,000,000? Among the other Governors of this Commonwealth, he looks like a filthy buzzard among a flock of Eagles.

The Indian War.

General Pope telegraphs the Indian war is far more extensive than he anticipated, and wants more troops; thus, paroled Union prisoners come to hand just in the nick of time; but some of them fought under Pope at Manassas, and swear they have had enough of him.

Acting Commissioner Dix, of the Indian Bureau, has issued the following

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.) OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS September, 19, 1862.

To the Public: From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons confemplating crossing the plains this fall to Utah, on the Pacific coast, that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannock and Sho Shone or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the plains and along the Platt river.

The Indians referred to have, during the past summer, committed several robberies and murders. They are numerons, powerful, and warlike, and should they generally continue a hostile attitude. are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the plains extremely per-

ilous. Hence this warning. By order of the Sceretary of the Inte-

CHARLES E. DIX,

Acting Commissioner, If the Indian Bureau would shut up shop and allow the people west of the Missouri river to have their own way, these Indians would soon be exterminated from the Plains to the Pacific, and the Government relieved of the necessity of paying them so much per year to absiain from stealing and murdering, and at the same time, building expensive forty and keeping up a military display to frighten

In a speech delivered at the laying of the Fourth of July 1845, EDWIN H. EWING

"The struggle which long ago commenced, and which is every day becoming more embittered, between republicanism on the one hand, and a ristocratic domination on the other, reaching throughout Europe and America is destined never to be abandoned without the final overthrow of the one or the other principle. * The day of battle aproaches-the great day of battle of the Kings and Nobles against the peopleit is coming near and more near, and in the name of freedom and the rights of man I say, let it come!

Yes, and it has come; it now rages around us and shakes Tennessee to her centre. We say "in the name of freedom and the rights of man;" let it rage until the last vestige of a corrupt cotton aristocracy is ground into the very dust of ruin.

from a quadroon soldier, discourses thus in relation to Union soldiers :

"How is it you have such an abborrence of negro soldiers now? When the free colored people were forming here for the Confederale service you saw no. great defect in them then. On the contrary, you prenounced them fine-looking they kneed to confess their manifold permen, and said they would make good soldiers. Is it possible they could have so degenerated in a twelvementh as to be incapable now? Happily, General Butler thinks not, and, if they are all he does before this war is over.

Brigadier-General DUMONT has been in his division twelve regiments.

Wounded at the Battle of Sharps-

The Sharpsburg correspondent of the Savannah Republican gives the following partial list of rebel officers killed and wounded at the desperate battle of Sharpsburg. He prefaces the dismal roll

"Our own losses have been heavy, inof musketry on the boats. The boats cluding many officers of worth and position. For the present I IIt would seem from this that the rebels lost many more officers. | can only mention the follow-

Brigadier Generals Starke and Brach, Col. Douglas, of the 13th Georgia, commanding brigade, Colonel Holmes, 2d Georgia, Colonel Milligan, of the 15th Georgia, Col. S. B. Smith, of the 27th Ga., Col. Newton, of the 6th Georgia, Capt. Nesbit, commanding 3d Ga, and Lieut. Col. Barclay, of the 23d Georgia, (report ed killed,) Major T. S. McIntosh, of Gen. McLaw's staff, and Lieut. S. B. Parkman, of Read's Georgia battery. Also Colonel Strong, Captains Ritchie and Calloway, and Licuts. Little and Lynne, of the 6th ouisiana, and Captain McFarland and Lieut. Newman, of the 7th Louisiana.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Anderson, of S. C. Brigadier-General Anderson of N. C. Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, in leg; Ripley, of S. C., in throat; Col. Duncau McRea, of N. C., who succeeded Ripley in command, slightly; Col. Magill, of Ga. Regulars, lost an arm: Majors Sorrel and Walton, of Longstreet's staff; Col. Gordon and Lieut. Col. Lightfoot, of the tth Alabama; Capt. Reedy, of the 3d Alabama, (wounded and missing at loonsboro' Gap;) Col. Cumming, of 10th Watson; of 6th Georgia; Lieutenant-Georgia; Major Tracy, badly, and Captain Col. Sloan, of 53d Georgia; Lt.-Colonel Captain Jones, of the 22d Georgia; Crowder, badly, of 31st Georgia; Major and Lieutenants Murphy, Cook, Current, Dea, Mont. omery, Bryant, Wren, Birdsall, and McJimsey, of the 8th Louisiana; Colonel Penn, Captains Frank Clark and O'Connor, and Lieutenants Smith, Orr, and Martin, of the 6th Louisiana; Capts. Herrin, Morgan, and Harper, and Lieuts. Knox, Tarpey, Flower, Talbott, and Wells, of the 7th Louisiana; Major Menger, Capt. Hart, and Lieu enant Patterson, of the 5th Louisiana; Colonel Hately and Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Lamar, and Sergeant-Major Anderson, of the 5th Florida; Captain Gregory and privates Hagin, Henry, Bryant, Parker, Strictland, Bateman, Yon, Barnett, Dillard, and Martin, of Company II, of the same regiment; Color-Sergeant of Oglethorpe Light Infantry, 8th Georgia, above the knee, and leg amputated; Captains Karacker and Carey, and Lieutenants Macon, Gay, and Hubert, of 4th Georgia; Major Randolph Whitehead of 48th Georgia, and Captain Charles Whitehead, of General Wright's Staff; Major Harris, of 20th Georgia, and Col. William Smith, (late Governor, and Lnown as Extra Billy Smith,) of Virginia, badly Generals Lawton's and Wright's wounds though severe are not considered dan gerous. The same may be said of Col. Gordon's and Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot's, of the 6th Alabama; Major-General Anderson's, Brigadier-General An-

rson's, and General Kipley's I have omitted to mention in the proper place, that Major Robert S. Smith and deutenant Lewis Cobb, of the 4th Georgia, were killed; also, Lieutenants Underwood and Cleveland, of the 18th Georzia. Capts. Geo. Maddox and Crawford. Lieutenants Callahan and Williams, and Sergeant McCurry (the latter mortally) of the same regiment, were wounded Private Stade, of the 24th Georgia, kill-

This list is imperfect, perhaps, limited as it is, and comprises only such names as I have been able to gather up during the progress of the light-

Grace Church, New York.

We take the following sketch of the aristocratic" church of New York from Recent Recollections of the Anglo American Church, by an English Layman:"

To the very remotest corner of our land has penetrated the fame of this stately sanctuary, whose mighty shadow falls across the everlasting tumult of Broadway, and over whose aristocratic payements no footsteps pass but those of the very creme de la sreme of our New York society. It is no easy affair to effect a successful entrance, so great is the throng of rustling silks, butterfly bonnets, costly fors, and glittering ornaments pouring into church from the host of curriages without.

"This portly smiling gentleman, with the bald forehead, ringed fingers, glossy linen and lustrous broadcloath, who is the corner-stone of the State Capitol, on always bosy, yet never in an undignified burry, is Mr. Brown-the identical, immortal Brown, whose presence is in dispensable at every wedding or soirce, hall or funeral. In fact, this sexton of Grace church is sole master of ceremonials at every fashionable festivity, Within there is the rich gorgrous gloom that one unconsciously connects with the old cathedral cloisters of the middle ages-the long perspective of dim arches, aisles and pillared naves, while the magnificence of the stained glass windows almost battles the power of description, Streams of deep blue, and emerald light blood, with a sort of rainbow effect, into the shadows of vivid crimson and trembfing gold that glimmer across carred door and decorated gallery, while one window seems like a peop into the clear depths of a summer night, so exquisite is the gleam of its golden stars through

a ground of soft rich azu e. Another pictures the fine old apostles with circles of amber glory above their heads, and the great central window, above the altar, is emblazomed with the Dove descending in a shower of radiance on the meek, bowed head of the Saviour. A communication in the N. O. Delta All here is splender and luxury; the ceilings are exquisitely carved and freecoed, rich carnets deaden the footfall, glittering prayer-books, bound in gold and velvet, repose on the stainy surface of rare veined woods, the form sinks back into the soft depths of yielding cushions, and damask footstools offer a delectors refoge for the fashionable sinners when

castilloes. "We wonder what the martyrs of old stake long ago, would say if they could he auditenty placed in the midst of this like I am, I think the world will think as temple of the Lord, and involuned to this religion of the 19th century! Would they marrel at the wisdom of their descendants, who have eachanged the oldments for would they be invanced ough raids.

List of Robel Officers Killed and to entertain a doubt whether the short cut' actually led to the exact spot called Heaven?

We cannot answer that question. Ask yonder fat old gentleman, fast asleep with his gold spectacles perched on the tip of his nose; there are hank dividends and fat rent-rolls written on every wrinkle of his face. Or ask that lady, in her velvet dress and ermine cap, who is eyeing her neighbor's Russian sables with an envious eye; ank you lovely girl in her diamond bracelet, so prettily con-

scious of the moustached hero opposite. "See what they will say. No doubt the verdict will be satisfactory. The fine and familiar chants of the Bpiscopal Church are rendered still sweeter by the magnifice at volume of voice on which float up the sweet sentences of Scripture, and the old-fashioned hymns, sung by a thousand mothers at a thousand hearthstones' fall with gratefel refrain on the ear. Who shall say there is nothing holy and attractive in being conservative as regards the observance of the customs of lang syne? The good old pastor's lips have scarcely concluded the benediction when there is an instantaneous movement toward the door, as if the congregation experienced a reneation of sudden relief. No wonder-all their religions services done, and the coast clear for another six days of gaiety and dissi-

pation! The nimble creatures of cockades and gold bands descend to open carriagedoors-the gentlemen exchange nods and smiles with one another, fat gentleman included, who says, 'It's a very fine sermon; though, to our certain knowledge he was asleep the whole time; and the ladies compress their crinolines, roles of quelles, and rose-colored bonnets into their carriages, as one by one they draw up to receive their aristocratic freight. There is a thunder of wheels, a glitter of silver-plated harness, and a soft titter of bird-like voices, as the ladies say, 'Goodbye,' and thus ends our Sunday at Grace

The more reflecting and prescient of European newspapers perceive this. Among them the Saturday Review, which is nothing it it be not a reviler of America, is compelled to say :

"Whatever be the result of the civil war now raging in America, there seems little doubt that it will tend more and more to develope the national character of the people, and to obliterate what ye remains of habit and sentiment akin to those of the Mother-country. In a few years, if we mistake not, even the affectation of a claim to English descent and regard for English traditions will be ost throughout the greater part of the States. Whatever may be the proportions in which the blood of so many raes is now mingled in the body of the American population, we perceive more clearly every day, that the result of the fusion has been to produce a national character, sufficiently marked, diverging widely in almost every particular from the English type."

Daniel Webster in his Coffin.

We find the following account of the private funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster. and of the inspection of his illustrious father's remains, in this week's issue of the Plymouth Rock :

The tomb at Marshfield once again opens wide its portals to receive the last of the sons of the 'great expounder. The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place in Macshfield on Wednesday, Sept. 10. The body was brought down from Boston in a richly comparisoned hearse with four horses, by way of Hingham and South Shore. Several coaches conveyed his Boston friends from the Kingston, depot while a large assemblage joined from the neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Alden, the village pastor, conducted the services the body resting on his father's writing table in the library, according to his dying request. A large procession followed his body to the tomb, where the

whom a ration mourns. By request of Peter Harvey Esq., and others, the oaken box containing the great statesman's coffin was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those lineaments and features which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress-natural as when ten years ago they gave him up to the

The eyes were more sunken, but the heavy shadow beneath the brows were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade the captive of a grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when in the living temple of his matchless mind. Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forgot all else, and cannot tell you anything of the tomb or surrounding objects." The velvet pall with its rich embroidery was in perfect preservation, though deprived of its primitive gloss. In sifence the lid was dropped and the

hox reclosed. Farewell, thou great departed! Earth's communion with thee is 'er. No more shall human eye behold that face over which thought and feeling once flashed the light and shade of that imperial mind." Rest, noble statesmae, with thy patriot sons. Thy memory "still lives" enshrined in a nation's admiration and gratitude."

Humphrey Mars'all. From the Company I Commencial, September 21

We have reliable information as to

lumphrey Marshall and his movements He arrived in Mt Sterling, Kentucky, on Sunday last. Some of his troops pre-ceded him a few dayses. His whole force is between four and five thousand strong-He made a speech at Mt. Sterling on Mon day, which was County Court day. The point of his remarks was that the Southrn conscription should be rigidly enforced. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should enter the Southern army. All men above forty-five, who would not take the oath of allegiance to support the Southern onfederacy, should leave the State. His troops were ordered to march for Paris, in Tuesday morning, and he had an appointment to make a speech at Owingsille, but Munday night he received a dispatch which changed his programme. It was the announcement that Gen. De lourcey, of Morgan's Cumberland Gap command, had arrived with his brigade times, and the heroes who died at the at Richmond, Kentucky. The news tilsturbed the rebels, and Marshall did not keep his engagement. He has since proconded to Paris with his forces. There is no doubt of the fact that General De-Coursey has taken Highmond, but the best informed men do not believe Morfashioned path of thorns for a short-cut gan has evacuated Comberland Gap. He

Skirmish at Munfordsville.

From the Louisellie Director, So timber 28. One of the most successful cavalry harges of General Buelt's campaign in Kentucky or Tennessee, was made on sunday, the 20th inst, at Munfordsville, centucky, by the advance guard of Gen. Wood's division, then the advance of

ieneral Buell's army, near Horse Cave. The first battalion of the 3d Ohio cavry, only 145 men, under the command of Major John H. Foster, composed of empanies B, H, and M, met the pickets of the rear guard of Brage's army, and after driving them a distance of over six miles, met the main body of Bragg's guard, composed of Col. Webster's leorgia cavalry, 800 strong, under the mmand of Lieut. Col. Brown.

The enemy were posted in a strong position on Rowtell's Hill, and under over of a heavy piece of woods. A brisk skirmish cassed, and after three unsuccessful charges by the rebel cavalry they were repulsed and totally routed, leaving dead on the field their Lient, Colonel Brown, commanding, a Capt. Wilson and 51 men. The loss on our side was only wo killed and five wounded.

The whole affair was witnessed by Generals Wood, Haskell, Waggoner, and others. It is said by those who witnessed it, in view of the superiority of the enemy's force, to be one of the most bold and daring charges ever made.

Kilimanjare is a snow-covered moun-

ain near the equator, on the eastern coast of Africa, which has been recently visitd by Mr. Thornton and the Baron Cari ron der Decken. The existence of such a mountain was reported several years ago by the missionaries at Rabbai Mpia. One of them, Mr. Rebmann, saw the snowy prak for the first time in May, 1848, and subsequently saw it again. The next year, in November, his colleague, Dr. Krapf, saw the same white-topped sum-Neither of them ascended the mountain, but the natives gave an account of their experience in going up it. They said that the "silver-like stuff when brought down proved to be nothing but water," and that many who climbed the mountain had their extremities bitten by cvil spirits. The existence of a snowcovered mountain in this locality was disbelieved in England, but it is now substantiated by actual exploration. This mountain lies almost exactly on the quator, and is about 20,000 feet high. The explorers did not succeed in actually reaching the snow, but it was cleary seen, and the fall of several avalanches or snowslides witnessed

New Advertisements.

LOST.

A "VOI CHER," against the L. S. by \$447 or given by Capusin J. M. Hall, A. A. M. Lewis A. (19 in by Capitatio J. 21, 1901). A. A. M., to Went Heatheringar. Supposed to havintagen not a policy storm, interest Union and the Separe. Any our hosting it will please leave it at this follow, and re-citive a different row and for their trouble. Payer out has been stopped on it. It can very be reduced by the

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

BENEFIT TO

PROF. J. F. PINGUELY.

Theatrical and Musical Entertainment.

All the Principa! Ferformers Volunteered.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 3 P.M. Doors Opened at 2 O'clock, Tickets, 50 conta; Bress Circle and Gallery, 25

24 24 24 24 24 Startling Intelligence! coffin was deposited with the family

NOTICE TO CHEW KIRS SMOKERS. ROLDIERS CITIZENS

and EVERYBODY. COME TO

NO. 24, DEADERICK STRFET. CHEAPEST TOBACCO.

os ville. Don't forget the pla NO. 24, Deaderick, Near Cherry.

Oct.3 cim-24 24 24 24 24

Proclamation of the Governor.

By virtue of the power and authority in me

John Carper, Alderman, James Torner and Wes Just J Rockly, Arthrogan, Wagn. Southgare and A Myers Color Lardy.

FRIEN WARD.

El Mulloy, Alderman, Address Andrews and

Alex, McDaniel, Complement.

H G Scoret, Alderman, L B Had and Charles W. S. Churthon, Aldernon, J. R. Lipowier and W. Met, change, Committeen

M. M. Griet, Alderman, T. J. Vacherock and Witt Discor, Controllates. M. G. L. Chriberte, Alberton, Win, Secondard Then Gready, Confederate

Jos Smith, A derman Win, Britty and West In Therracky Varager, I have been Long by the man have been and assumed the Great Such of the States to be extend, at Nach with the Different Language and ANDREW MORKON, of very man Energane M. Roop, Secretar, of Sec.

I. O. O F.

The Annual Commonwheel of the R. Worth Grand Encoupyment of Pointment, will be held the city on Monday, One for 27th West Souther, apt attendance of the manchers in carriedly a

I. O. O. F.

THE Asnowl communement of the R. Worthy Grand Longs of Penercans, will be held to take BORNE HIDE, G. SECTS. 004 Sability

Notice.

Notice.

Cavalry Volunteers.

THE LAST CHANCE! EW MORE PROBUITS WANTED PO COMto the Water B. Stokes Charles Regiment by still in it. Beer doing Office by Charry

A CLARK DESSEY, 2structs, Free Team, Oxystry Visionieses, Bornering Office

Absent Volunteers.

out the period introducty, at the charge they a teleproduct as therefore, A. CLARS DENSON, TO LUCT.

House Servant Wanted.

WISH TO BIRK A SERVANT GIRL, UN married, who is corner and deline at the same stock. The best to reference well is reipply at No. 29 Market over a properly the Water

Horses for Sale!

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ory wonderness such to their address. Office has not 9 o'clock to the morning and 8 to the evening x'y10-tathwip